

The Alma Record.

Published Thursday Afternoon
at
ALMA, MICHIGAN

G. F. BROWN, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One copy, one year \$1.50
One copy, six months .75
One copy, three months .50
Outside of State, one year 2.00

ADVERTISING RATES
For advertising rates apply for schedule.
Notices of church and lodge socials and
entertainments where admission is charged,
regular advertising rates.
Obituary notices, 125 words free; over that,
cent per word. Obituary poetry, regular
rates.

The Record is entered at the post office at
Alma, Michigan, for transmission through
the mail as second class matter.



THE ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN

In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, Monday the United States suffered a great loss, one that plunges the entire country into sorrow, whose death momentarily, at least, must unite the patriotic men of all parties over the bier of him, who for years stood the champion of American rights, and the champion of the poor.

In his death America suffers the loss of one of the greatest men of her history, a man whose reputation was not founded so much from vicarious warfare, as from his ability in public office, where for years he served his people, and afterwards continued to serve them through his writings, his speeches, and the example he set.

Finally in office, defending the right of the common people of his country, he remained fearless to the last, criticizing men in public office or their acts, when it was needed, and over his thought was simply to secure for America, that which was best for her.

With his penetrating mind, years ago he lifted the veil that covered the history of the future, and anticipated preparedness against war. Had his voice in this one respect been given the attention that it was due, the entire course of world history of the past few years might have been changed, showing the knowledge and insight of events that he had.

Strongly intrenched in the hearts of his countrymen Roosevelt was the greatest power that this country has perhaps ever had. Elected to the presidency with the greatest popular vote ever accorded a candidate, he continued a battle which he waged in his first term for the rights of the people, and when his full term was nearing an end he chose a successor to carry out the policies, which had won for him the hearts of his fellowmen. His support of Taft made Taft president. Withdrawal of that support at the close of Taft's first term, over the carrying out of Roosevelt's policies, defeated Taft, and in so doing Roosevelt made Wilson a world figure, such was the power of this one man, perhaps the greatest of Americans. He wrought his acts in peace to a great extent, while the reputations of Washington and of Lincoln were made in war—with great opportunities offered them, while Roosevelt for the greater part made his opportunities, fighting against politicians, who even when Governor of New York, sought to shelve him in the vice president's chair, so much was the power of this man of the people feared.

We are all too near to judge the full worth of the man, his effects upon American and Americanism. We are satisfied, however, that history will name him, this man of civic criticism where it was needed in defense of the people, in digging out the hyphen to build fuller and truer Americanism; this man of courage who could fight Wall Street and its henchmen, in behalf of his millions of fellow countrymen; this man of penetration, who could lift the veil of the future and see the coming needs of his country and courageously demand that they be met in preparedness; this man who knew of no task too colossal, even though other nations might fail at it, and brought a need of centuries into being for the benefit of mankind, a Panama canal; this man of patriotism, who would not allow an insult to the flag to go unnoticed and twice forced a German warlord, mad with a lust for world power, to back up for the stars and stripes; as one of the greatest men of American history.

America can ill afford to lose him at this time, and sorrow deeply in his departure from life, but still the country faces the future calmly with the knowledge that his example of high Americanism, will be followed in the future by her millions of sons.

ALMA BACKED 'EM UP

The returns for the Fourth Liberty Loan as made public by F. R. Fenton, director of sales for Michigan, is highly gratifying to residents of Alma, and particularly to the committee, showing as it does that Alma led the cities of Michigan having a population of less than 10,000 in the sales of bonds on the Fourth Liberty Loan.

It shows plainly that Alma was backing up the boys at the front, knowing that they were going through the hardest fighting that the world has ever seen to make the world safe.

With the knowledge of what we have done in furnishing funds for food, for ships and guns, Alma need not hang her head as the boys return. She can hold it high, and say with pride: "We backed 'em up."

Wanigan at Brunner's.—64-11

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

POLITICS FLARED UP SOMEWHAT UNEXPECTEDLY DURING THE OPENING SESSION.

LEGISLATURE PRAISES TROOPS

The Senate Reduced the Number of Committees From 63 to 32—Other Interesting News.

(By William Lee Cuthbert.)

Lansing—Politics flared up somewhat unexpectedly during the organization day sessions of the legislature. Lieutenant Governor Dickinson, in his opening address as presiding officer of the senate, assailed the recent campaign for the nomination of Truman H. Newberry for United States senator and suggested changes in the primary laws which would prevent the expenditure of large sums in political campaigns for primary nominations. He did not refer specifically to Commander Newberry by name, but referred to the nomination given to the commander as a case in which possibly the most money ever spent for any nomination for office in the history of the world had been spent. He denounced the use of money in campaigns as "polluting."

Most of Dickinson's remarks were in line with his famous letter to Newberry last August asking him to withdraw from the senatorial race. Before the November election Dickinson, running on the same ticket with Newberry, had endorsed him, so his return to the attack in the senate was a complete surprise to Newberry men in Lansing. Among those who spoke of the house, Read, just elected speaker of the house, Read had campaigned for Newberry. When he addressed the house after assuming office he came back at the lieutenant governor in a short address in which he declared that he was proud of the part he had taken in aiding the Newberry candidacy.

The state, said Read, had elected an "honest-to-God American" as against a man ranked as a pacifist and supported by pacifist elements, and the country was proud of Michigan for its choice. The mention of Newberry's name by Speaker Read was the signal for a big outburst of cheering and applause, joined in by members and galleries. Newberry men gleefully compared this to the silent reception of the lieutenant governor's talk in the senate.

Military legislation of varied character seems likely to be one of the big features in the coming session. The legislature in its first two days considered bills introduced by Capt. George H. Smith, of Saginaw, chairman of the Michigan Infantry, American Legion, and others, house as leave of absence, and by Adj. Gen. John A. Berens, of Lansing, on Michigan's part in the world war.

The joint session of the senate and house adopted a resolution praising the splendid work of Michigan troops in France and assuring the soldiers there that the legislature is anxious to do everything it can for their welfare while they are in France and after their return to their homes. It was ordered that this resolution be carried to the commanding officer of the Michigan troops abroad, so that it could be read to them. A similar resolution was adopted for the state's naval forces. Still another landed the work done by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish War Relief, Women's Relief Corps and kindred organizations.

The joint session also adopted a resolution calling upon the senate of the United States to pass the women's suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, already passed by the house, so that it may be submitted to the states for ratification.

Michigan's war bureau in New York city, the only one of its kind in the country, which has done much for Michigan men returning from the war zone, especially the wounded and the sick, came in for high commendation by Chairman Swan, and other speakers and both the senate and house adopted resolutions commending Gov. Sleeper personally for his work in getting this bureau started and running in its efficient way.

Way back in 1891 the legislature passed a law under which men who had served in the German army and emigrated here were allowed to organize an association which was empowered to operate land companies. Not knowing but what Germans who fought in the war just ending might start coming over here and find it easy to get into the land company business in Michigan because of the old 1891 law, Senator Arthur Wood, of Detroit, has introduced a bill to repeal the old statute entirely.

Another bill recognizes the entry of women into the political arena by proposing to amend existing laws so that women may incorporate political clubs under the laws of the state the same as men.

OBITUARY

William Lutz was born in Paulding, Ohio, February 22, 1862, and died in this city December 18, at the age of 56 years. He was married to Lilly Hunter at Payne, Ohio. Six children were born, three of whom survive. In 1888 he moved to Michigan with his family. He leaves to mourn their loss, a wife, his children, Mrs. Elaine Rush and son, Ford of Shepherd and son, Gale, of Alma. Two sisters, four brothers and many other relatives survive.

The organization of the senate and the house brought few contests for official places. In the house Thomas Read of Shelby was elected speaker by unanimous vote. He had been the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus and the two lone Democrats in the house voted for him along with the Republicans. Unanimous elections also were given to Franklin Moore, of St. Clair, for speaker pro tem; to Charles S. Pierce for re-election as clerk; and to Harry J. McGrane for reelection as sergeant at arms.

In the senate Charles B. Scully, of Lapeer county, was chosen president pro tem after he had been elected in the Republican caucus over George M. Condon, of Detroit, on a 16 to 10 vote. Dennis Alward was re-elected secretary of the senate. James R. Davis, of Bay City, was chosen sergeant at arms. In the senate caucus it had taken several ballots to decide Davis the winner in the first round contest. The Bloom, of Kalamazoo, had the lead on the first ballot, but after the contest settled down to Bloom and Davis, the latter won out on another 16 to 10 vote. Terry Corliss, of Tuscola county, veteran of several senate sessions, both as a member and as a senate official, was made assistant secretary of the senate and H. A. Hopkins, of St. Clair, was made second assistant secretary.

Speaker Read, on taking office in the house, was presented with a new gavel, made in Benzie county, by Rep. Case, of that county.

Pending the announcement of the committees of the house, to which the bills of the session will be referred, no bills were introduced by house members in the first days of the session.

The senate reduced the number of its committees from 63 to 32, the same number as there are senators. Each senator hereafter will get one chairmanship. The reduction in number was made by abolishing several minor committees, to which bills seldom if ever were referred in previous sessions, and by amalgamating others of a similar nature. Four separate committees on the four priorities of the state, for instance, were made into one prison committee, while other combinations were made of committees on educational and other state institutions.

The first joint resolution in the senate was offered by Senator Connolly, of Van Buren county. It aims to submit to the voters of the state at the April election a constitutional amendment under which the state would be authorized to issue bonds up to fifty million dollars for the building of good roads.

Bills also were introduced in the senate to extend homestead rights to veterans of the present war and to furnish tax exemption up to \$1,500 on land acquired by returning soldiers. Another bill adds veterans of the present war to those to be placed on the preferred lists for public positions.

All Italians living in America, whether citizens, "first paper men," or straight aliens, will be relieved from military duty and the military laws of Italy upon a showing that they have complied with American military laws.

This arrangement, made between the United States and Italian governments, is the result of work started five years ago by Representative DePrato, of Dickinson county, and when a short time ago he received a letter from Congressman W. Frank James, enclosing copies of correspondence between the Italian embassy and the American department of state announcing the conclusion of a military convention between the two countries on this subject, the Italian in DePrato's district took a day off.

The agreement means considerable to many Italians in this country. All who came here before serving their "time" in the Italian army, have "delinquent" records against them and are subject to punishment if they ever return to Italian territory.

Now American-Italians who went in to the draft or volunteered are recognized by the Italian government as having evened the score of their home country against them. Rejection for service because of disability is not a bar—they complied with the American law by appearing for service and their status is thus unimpaired.

Murmurs of discontent are already being heard in the senate. Several of the old timers in that body were not overly pleased with a few of the committee assignments that Lieutenant Governor Dickinson has handed out, and his direct slaps at United States Senator-elect Newberry in his inaugural address haven't mitigated the discontent.

While all the committee assignments are generally supposed to be made after the requests of the members themselves have been taken into consideration, there were one or two chairmanship appointments in the senate list this time that made many of the wise acres gasp.

Frank Vandenhoven, of Marquette county, to the senate to the successor to Alton T. Roberts. Vandenhoven is a farmer and as such was given a place on the committee on agriculture. This place is a natural one, for the senator is a well known man in farming circles and at one time was the upper peninsula's candidate for a membership on the state board of agriculture.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to all our friends and neighbors for their many expressions of kindness and sympathy shown during the sickness and death of our dear husband and father.

Mrs. Mary Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Decker.
77-1-p.

Wanigan at Brunner's.—64-11

Swelling Under the Eyes. Grayish White or Waxy Color of the Skin Denotes Nephritis or Inflammation of the Kidneys.

A slight degree of kidney trouble affects the mind and body, especially (inflammation of the kidneys) causes mental disease in two ways: Through changes in the walls of the blood vessels and through poisonous changes in the blood. Creatin, creatinin and potassium salts, commonly produced in kidney disease, irritate the lining of the animal brain.

San-Yak is the remedy that does actual wonderful daily good. It prevents the self-poisoning from which so many people suffer, thereby keeping the arteries soft and flexible at any age. No better proof could be had than from the following letters: Mrs. Emma Tubb, Celina, Ohio, (grandmother of Perry Baker, county treasurer.) She is 80 years old and was subject to a great deal of kidney trouble, high blood pressure, stiff and clumsy in the muscles, but after taking San-Yak is again in normal health, being able to do her own housework and washing. (She says she can walk a mile with most of the young folks.) Dr. J. White, ex-chief of police of Marion, Ind., and recently proprietor of the Hotel Detroit, states as follows:

"I used four bottles when I was in Benton Harbor, Mich. I was subject to short breath, by San-Yak, my asthma, which I had, was cured. I am pleased to have an opportunity to recommend San-Yak to my friends and acquaintances, and to state that it is a most reliable and safe remedy for kidney trouble, high blood pressure, and all ailments of the urinary system. Yours with pleasure, Dr. J. White."

P. A. Kellogg, 280 Second St., Benton Harbor, Mich., says: "San-Yak cured me of piles, of five years standing. I had bad action of the kidneys, bladder and liver for many years. The hardening of the arteries has disappeared. People of advanced years should use San-Yak for health's sake and a longer life of activity and usefulness." Dr. J. J. Weir, the eminent children's specialist, Millbury, Mich., says: "This is to certify that I have prescribed San-Yak for a bad case of stomach trouble and I am glad to say that it helped really beyond my expectation. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone afflicted. One teaspoonful in glass of water half-hour before breakfast beats all antiseptics and tonics for the stomach, bowels and kidneys. I have tried all kinds."

"Of late years I have been troubled with my kidneys. Upon being examined the doctor told me it was high blood pressure. They tried to relieve me but did no good. I was told to try San-Yak on a guarantee, which I did, and am now very thankful. I have taken several bottles and am not now troubled one bit with my heart. My blood pressure is now down to normal. It is also a very good tonic, for I now feel the best I have felt for several years."—T. J. Parr, R. P. D. 2, Benton Harbor, Mich.

"I have been troubled with my kidneys and bladder and rheumatism in my knees so that I could hardly stand. I spent a lot of money on a lot of useless remedies and with doctors for the last two or three years. Finally tried San-Yak. I have taken one bottle. Am not troubled with kidney or bladder and my rheumatism has left me entirely. I am feeling 100 per cent better and am now able to go to work. I will recommend San-Yak to anyone."—Albert Blazek, Solus, Mich.

"I have used three bottles of San-Yak and it reduced my high blood pressure and I am not bothered more. I have suffered for several years should keep it on hand for use." This is from a lady pretty well along in years. "I have suffered from kidney and bladder trouble for years; have been relieved but no cure. I have taken all kinds of remedies and finally tried San-Yak. Am only starting on my second bottle and I will say that it is the best that I have ever taken. I feel almost like new. When anyone is feeling sick at our home I insist that they take San-Yak."—Mrs. James Mosher, Hixville, Mich.

"I have taken medicine all and on for the last 15 years for kidney and bladder trouble. I tried San-Yak a short time ago and I say that it is the only medicine that has proved entirely satisfactory to me. I have used many other kinds of medicine, but none of them cured my trouble. I am now feeling like a new man. I will recommend San-Yak to anyone."—H. J. Smith, Saginaw, Mich.

What this prescription does for other people, it will do for you and you need only say "yes" and get the result needed. Sold by C. H. Murphy, Alma, Mich.—advertisements.

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists & Circulars free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Now is the time to bring in your cars and have them overhauled and made ready for spring usage. Have it all cleaned up and repaired so that when good roads and warm weather comes you won't have to wait for your car. First-class work guaranteed.

Worden's Garage and Machine Shop

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For Saturday Only We Will Sell

Light House Strawberries, per can	22c	Gallon Black Raspberries, per gal.	95c
Light House Blueberries, per can	22c	Gallon Blue Berries, per gal.	90c
Light House Blackberries, per can	22c	Gallon Apples, per gal.	55c
Light House Cherries, per can	22c	Gallon Red Raspberries, per gal.	\$1.10
Light House Black Raspberries, per can	22c	Good Beefsteak, per lb.	25c
Light House Red Raspberries, per can	24c	Good Beef Stews, per lb.	16c
Large can tomatoes, per can	20c	Good Beef Roast, per lb.	25c
Small can tomatoes, per can	17c	Good Kettle Roasts, per lb.	18c
Peaches, per can	22c	Pork in chunk, per lb.	24c
Plums, per can	17c	Good Pork Steak, per lb.	26c
Corn, per can	15c & 18c	Good Side Pork, per lb.	26c
Gallon Peaches, per gal.	70c	Whole Fresh Shoulder, per lb.	22c
Gallon Black Berries, per gal.	95c	Whole Fresh Ham, per lb.	23c

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These coat are made of material equal to any of this year's Models at \$15 to \$20.

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Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tappy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome present and gold pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with apocryphal master top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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